Independent claim 16 recites changing a shape or color of a cursor when the cursor is positioned within the at least one interactive region and the address of the Internet Web site exists regarding an item within the at least one interactive region.

The Office Action (on page 3) states that Kikinis does not disclose changing a shape or color of a cursor when the cursor is positioned within the at least one interactive region. The Office Action (on page 3, second paragraph) also asserts that Alba does not disclose the limitation of "the television receiver changes a shape or color of the cursor when the cursor is positioned within the specific region in which the specific information exists regarding the object within the specific region." However, the Office Action then maintains that Alba remedies the deficiencies of Kikinis and that it would be obvious to modify Kikinis' cursor to change its configuration depending on location of the pointer/cursor (as allegedly taught by Alba).

However, Alba does not remedy the deficiencies of Kikinis. More specifically, Alba does not teach or suggest the missing features of Kikinis. Alba does not teach or suggest changing a shape or color of a cursor when the cursor is positioned within the at least one interactive region and the address of the Internet Web site exists regarding an item within the at least one interactive region, as recited in independent claim 16. Alba merely discloses that a cursor may be changed into an additional information window. This does not suggest the missing features.

It is well known that in order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. See MPEP §2143.03. The Office Action

has not shown that all the claim limitations are taught or suggested by the prior art. Thus, the

Office Action fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Further, it would not have been obvious to modify the cursor of Kikinis as alleged. The

Office Action's statement of obviousness is based on improper hindsight since there is no

suggestion in the prior art for the features and/or combinations. That is, it is well-founded that

when a rejection depends on a combination of prior art references, there must be some

teachings, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. See ACH Hospital Systems, Inc.

v. Montefiore Hospital, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984) and In re

Geiger, 815 F.2d, 686, 688, 2 USPQ2d 1276, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1987). There is no teaching,

suggestion, or motivation to combine the references and the rejection of the claims should be

withdrawn at least for this reason. Applicant submits that the only motivation to make the

combination/modification is provided in applicant's own specification. The Office Action can

not use applicant's own specification as a "road map" to find the claimed features. As stated in

In re Gorman, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991), the references themselves must

provide some teaching whereby the combination would have been obvious. The Office Action

therefore relies on impermissible hindsight. The applied references do not contain any teaching

whereby the claimed features would have been obvious. Additionally, the Office Action clearly

relies on a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art in order to find claimed features. In view of

this, the combination and rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

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Still further, independent claim 16 recites more than changing a shape or color of the

cursor. Rather, independent claim 16 recites changing a shape or color of the cursor when the

cursor is positioned within the specific region in which the specific information exists regarding

the object within the specific region. Alba does not suggest these specific features. Alba merely

discloses that a cursor may be changed into an additional information window 512 when the

pointer/cursor 110 is moved to an edge of the program matrix 108. This does not suggest

changing a shape or color when the cursor is positioned with a region in which specific

information exists regarding the object. At best, Alba teaches the configuration to change to

indicated what a user should do to locate information that is not provided within a current

program matrix 108. Kikinis may not be properly modified under 35 U.S.C. §103 based on this

teaching of Alba to obtain the claimed features.

In view of the above, applicant respectfully submits that Kikinis and Alba do not teach or

suggest all the features of independent claim 16. Further, there is no motivation to make the

alleged combination. Rather, the Office Action clearly relies on impermissible hindsight in order

to make the combination. Accordingly, independent claim 16 defines patentable subject matter.

Independent claim 1 recites the television receiver changes a shape or color of the cursor

when the cursor is positioned within the specific region in which the specific information exists

regarding the object within the specific region. Additionally, independent claim 5 recites

changing a shape or color of the cursor when specific information exists corresponding to the

region of the screen where the cursor is positioned, the specific information including at least a

uniform resource locator (URL) associated with the object within the specific region.

Independent claim 11 also recites changing a shape or color of the cursor when a stored

uniform resource locator exists corresponding to the interactive image region in which the

cursor is positioned.

Independent claim 21 recites the microprocessor changes a shape or color of a moveable

cursor when the movable cursor is located within the interactive image region in order to

indicate an existence of a uniform resource location associated with the object provided in the

interactive image region. Additionally, independent claim 25 recites the microprocessor changes

a shape or color of a cursor when the cursor is positioned within the interactive image region

and a uniform address locator exists to obtain specific information regarding an object within the

interactive image region.

For at least similar reasons as set forth above, each of independent claims 1, 5, 11, 16, 21

and 25 define patentable subject matter. That is, Kikinis and Alba do not teach or suggest all the

claimed features. Also with respect to independent claim 1, Kitsukawa does not teach or suggest

the missing features of independent claim 1.

Each of the dependent claims depends from one of the independent claims and therefore

defines patentable subject matter at least for this reason. In addition, the dependent claims recite

features that further and independently distinguish over the applied references.
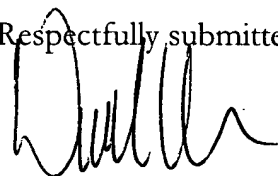
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-6, 8-11, 13-22, 24-28, 30 and 31 are earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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